Amusements Co-Night.

SIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8:15-"Pop." CASINO—8—"Princess of Trebizondo."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Callender's Minstrels. LITAN-8-Herrmann. BAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-" Cheek." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 3—"CHOCK."

HEXDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8—"TWO ROSES."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"The Rajah."

MIBLO'S GARDER—2 and 8—Thatcher, Primrose and West.

BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—"A Bunch of Keya,

OF THE HOLE."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" The Thunderbolt."
WALLACE'S THEATRE—8—" The Prince Consort."

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Ensiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

Boy always BODY BRUSSELS CARPET.—Great sale. 500 pieces best 5 frames, to close out quickly, at \$1 25 per yard SHEFFARD KNAFF & CO., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.
WILLIE EDOUIN SPARES CO.
Crowded nightly. See Amusement column

To ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmentary frombles that so often end in Consumption! If so, me. "Willow's Pure Cod-Liver oil and Line," a safe and sure researcy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly presently, the medical faculty, Manufactured only by A. B. WREIGE. Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning as o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The provisions of the Government bill to be introduced in the Landtag modifying the May laws are given. = The Frenchlofficial report of the battle in Tonquin is received. — The Mayor of Museow is said to have been banished for his utternuces at the recent banquet. === The Editor and inter of The Kerry Sentinel have been sentenced to pprisonment for inciting to sedition. winners of the races at Ascot yesterday were Border

Misstrel, Galliard and Ishmael. DOMESTIC .- The Ohio Republican Convention orcanized in Columbus yesterday; nominations will be made to-day. ____ The Democrats and Republi-CRES of Madison County, Miss., have united against the Independents. = It is believed that a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature will be called .= The American Medical Association met in Cleveland. = Barnum's big tent was

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Grand Lodge of Free Masons began its 102d annual session yesterday.

A coroner's jury censured the Bridge Trustees for not taking sufficient precautions to prevent the recent accident. — Miss Wood-ford won the Ladies' Stakes and General Monroe the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park; Bootjack Constantina and Lily Morson took the other races. = The New-York Baseball Club defeated the Chicago nine, and the Metropolitans were again beaten by the Eclipse Club. Hudson River Yacht Club beld its annual regatta. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 82.22 cents. = Stocks were dull and fluctuated according to the whims of board-room traders; they closed irreg-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indeate clear weather and slight changes in temperature, followed by increasing cloudiness. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90°; lowest, 68°;

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer traveffere, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as eften as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which inaludes the ocean postage.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association yesterday, in Cleveland, the question of a revised code of medical ethics naturally obtruded itself the first thing. The delegates were all asked to sign what is substantially a pledge to support the old code. Most of them signed it, but some of them would not. Official regret was expressed that no delegates were present from New-York. Considering that last year the representatives of the New-York State Society were refused admission to the association meeting, their absence this year is hardly remarkable. It takes time to cultivate a fondness for rebuffs.

Nething was done officially by the Ohio Republicans at Columbus yesterday, beyond the organization of the convention. The serious work was carried on outside the hall. Friends of the three leading candidates-Foraker Turney and Lawrence-pressed the claims of these men for the nomination with great ardor. It was reported in the evening that Mr. Turney had withdrawn from the contest. There was persistent agitation in favor of Senator Sherman, which was quieted only by the most positive assurances in his behalf that he was sincerely opposed to his nomination. On the whole, Judge Foraker seemed to have the best chances of becoming the choice of the convention to-day. The earnestness of the delegates to do what was best for the party is noteworthy. It is plain that the Ohio Republicans are going into the fight this fall to win.

Even the uninitiated will read with interest the full report which we publish this morning on another page of THE TRIBUNE of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of this State, now assembled in this city. Freenasonry in these days occupies so little of the public attention that many persons have suposed that it was gradually dying out. The ddress of the Grand Master, however, indiates precisely the contrary. The craft is lourishing, it is said, none the less because it interest in the case, as will readily be observed, takes no noise about it. The last year has was solely that of a conservator of public sen one of prosperity in New-York at least. | morals, was unable to teach Murphy the lesson Other points of interest will be found in the in polltical morality at which he aimed. Somesetailed report. Non-Masons will see in it thing of a tribute to morality was extorted best judgment the public will insist that the a loud noise and a bad smell." That is about I creasing in Southers Talv. and South America is the

Much interest is felt in the coming rifle match t Wimbledon between representatives of the National Guard of this country and the British Volunteers; and the regret is equally widespread that there seem to be dissensions in the National Rifle Association which has the American team under its management. It will take a great effort for the National Guardsmen to win at Wimbledon in any event, and there is no chance of it at all unless there is the utmost harmony in the team and among the managers during the practice shooting and at the match. The differences which are continually cropping out, therefore, are unfortunate and ought to be summarily suppressed, especially if the members of the Rifle Association want outsiders to help defray the expenses of the trip. Above all, no attempt to use the American team as an advertising agency must be allowed for a moment.

A change has come over the French dream of easy conquest in Tonquin since it was affirmed in the Senate that one reason why the Republic must attack Annam was because its ruler acknowledged that he was the vassal of China. It is every day becoming more apparent that the French Government realizes how unwise it was to set Pekin at defiance. Therefore, of late M. Challemel-Lacour has been trying to smooth down China's wrinkled front by intimating that France really has no wish to interfere with the Annamite suzerainty. The Celestial Empire, however, is not so easily smoothed, and it appears from what Marquis Tseng says that the new French representative will have great difficulty in arranging matters at Pekin. The Marquis agrees with all the world, except France, in the opinion that it will not be child's play to insure success in Tonquin.

There is marked agreement between public opinion and the verdict of the Coroner's jury so far as holding the trustees and officers of the Bridge responsible for the accident of last Wednesday. In the minds of the jurors, apparently, the panic was due entirely to the inefficient police force which did not keep the crowd moving. No reference was made in the verdict to the stairs, the primary cause of the disaster. The jurors seem to have been impressed with the testimony of some of the Bridge officers that the steps are a good thing. As there was testimony of equal weight to show that there were policemen enough on the Bridge on Decoration Day, we do not see why if the jurors accepted such statements on one point they did not on the other. On the whole the coroner's jury has contributed nothing to the solution of the problem of how to make the footpath safer for the public; for it will be noted that the police force has already been increased. It is left to the special committee of the trustees, therefore, to evolve the necessary plans and remove the dangers that still beset the passage of the Bridge. As they have not seemed to accept readily the suggestion of the public that there shall be an inclined plane in the stead of steps, we presume they have other and better ideas of what changes should be made. Their report is awaited with anxiety.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN. Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, it may perhaps be remembered, was the Democratic

candidate for Vice-President in 1876. It may also be remembered that Mr. William H. English was candidate for the same place in 1880. Do we assume too much in saying that these facts are within the public memory, or shall we be called upon for affidavits? However that may be, the two gentlemen themselves have evidently not forgotten the circumstance. By a singular coincidence, within the past week bubbles have come up over the spot where each went down. In the case of Mr. Hendricks, who has been the longer under water, no artificial means were used to produce the effect. All of himself be bubbled and babbled. In Mr. English's case, if we may use a common figure of speech, guns had to be fired over his watery sepulchre to raise him. He was lifted up by a lawsuit. It only needed an interviewing reporter to whisper over the spot where Mr. Hendricks went down an inquiry as to the probable Democratic nominations in 1884 to set that gentleman's moist remains bubbling violently. The reporter caught therefrom the important admission that the remains had changed their mind since 1880. In that year the remains, then only four years submerged and in a good degree of preservation, refused with indignation to consider the proposition to renominate the ticket of 1876, upon which the remains played second fiddle to Mr. Tilden. though the remains were willing to take the first place themselves. The remains are now of the opinion that nothing could be more just or proper than the renomination of precisely that ticket. Unkind people suggest that the change of view is due to the fact that Mr. Tilden will be eight years older and a good deal feebler in 1884 than he was in 1876, and not so liable to live out a Presidential term. It is said that Mr. Tilden, who is a good deal more dried up but nowhere near so dead as the Indiana remains, when he heard the proposition winked viciously with great rapidity with his well eye for several minutes without saying a word.

by a lawsuit. Nothing else would fetch him, not even a proposition to renominate the ticket of 1880-unless with the understanding that somebody else should foot the bills. Mr. English, as it seems, in the fatal year 1880 made a contract with Mr. William D. Murphy, of Albany, by which he agreed to pay that statesman \$1,200 to go to Indiana and use his powers of persuasion upon the stump to induce the Indiana voters to support the Democratic candidates, of whom Mr. English was one, Mr. Murphy never having received but \$100. brought suit for the remaining \$1,100 by an attachment in the Supreme Court of this State. In his answer Mr. English contended that even though he admitted the contract it could not be enforced, being in violation of the Constitution and subversive of good morals, andthe contract having been made in this city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the presence of Senator McDonald, of Indiana-being in open violation of the statute law of this State prohibiting the expenditure of any money by candidates for office for any other purpose than printing and circulating tickets, bringing voters to the polls, etc. Unfortunately for the cause of political morality, it was discovered that the is the same now as it was at the time of the State of Indiana, in which Mr. Murphy's pat- panic, and that in his judgment the steps are riotic labors were performed, did not rejoice in such a law, and as the court held that the contract must be governed by the laws of the State in which the work was done and not by those of the State in which the contract was merely signed, the defence fell to the ground. The consequence was that Mr. English, whose

The other body was brought to the surface

signs which seem to indicate that there are rocks ahead for members of the lodges who compromise agreed upon he was paid only with a better variety of judgment. Mr. Martin do not pay their dues promptly. cordingly promoted to the extent of \$600, and Mr. English has saved also that precise amount.

In view of these facts the Democratic party. if it had a sincere hair in its head or believed at all in the Reform it pretends to be so anxious for, would peminate William H. English not for Vice-President but for President. Here is a Democrat who is not only a reformer but reformed. Having discovered after the election that his agreement to pay a stump speaker \$1,200 for his services was contrary to the Constitution, subversive of good morals and in violation of a New-York statute, he nobly closes his pocket-book, and from purely conscientious motives refuses to pay a cent. What could be more admirable than such an attitude in these degenerate times! It is a great thing for the cause of political morality, and it will probably teach Murphy not to stump Indiana again except for cash. Mr. English ought, as has been said, to receive his party's nomination for President. He is the only reformed Democrat of any prominence in the country. But we fear he will not. His noble stand for the Constitution and political morality will excite prejudice instead of winning friends. He was somewhat dead before; we fear he is now deader than ever.

PRACTICAL USES OF ROYALTY.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the inquiry respecting the Duke of Albany is positive in effect, if not in form. If the ramor that Royal addresses had been made and rejected had been unfounded, the Premier would not have declined to state whether or not the Queen's son had been refused the Viceroyalty of the Dominion. Indeed, he admitted that the Government were aware that the Crown could command the services of the Duke of Albany, and added, not, it is to be hoped, in a patronizing tone, that a willingness to serve did the young Prince the highest honor. Apparently the Duke was anxious to go to Ottawa, but the Premier, having serious ideas respecting the responsibilities of government, was unwilling to appoint so young and inexperienced a man to so important a post. The Marquis of Lorne, whose relations with his brothers-in-law are somewhat strained owing to the rigidity of Court etiquette, may now console himself with the reflection that he has held an office which has been refused to one of them.

So ends another attempt to render the Royal Family useful as well as ornamental. The Hanover stock having been a fruitful vine, the English people have found monarchy lan expensive luxury, especially as they have not been disposed to tolerate anything like shabbiness in the Royal establishment. Whenever a Prince has married his income has been raised to \$125,000, and \$30,000 or more has been settled on his bride, and the Princesses have been favored with special grants on the same scale of liberality. The head of this family of nine has made exhausting journeys to the dependencies of the Crown, partly for his own recreation and incidentally for the purpose of quickening the loyalty of the provinces, and has rendered excellent service on international occasions in presiding over exhibition ceremonies, and in ordinary course as the personal representative of the Queen whenever a corner-stone is to be laid or a public work formally opened. His apprenticeship as heir apparent has been a laborious one, and he has displayed not only zeal in the service of the Crown, but tact as the head of English society, especially in his relations with the leading statesmen of the rival political camps. Indeed, if so plebeian a phrase can be applied to Royal occupations, he may be said to be fairly earning his salt. Nevertheless, he gets the salt in generous measure, his income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall amounting to over \$500,000 a year, in addition to his annuity of \$200,000 and the Princess's settlement of \$50,000.

The Prince's brothers cannot be said to be s useful members of the Royal household as he is himself. The Duke of Edinburgh is a fair sailor, who has commanded an ironelad and risen to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the active list, but it is not probable that the Admiralty attaches much importance to his professional ability. As the husband of a Russian Princess, his most useful public function is to represent the British Court at the Imperial pageants of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The Duke of Connaught is a soldier, who has not shirked active work in the field. He took part in the Egyptian campaign, and in October is to go out to India to command a division of twelve regiments stationed at Delhi, Agra and several hill-stations, the headquarters being at Meirut, the scene of one of the memorable outbreaks in 1857. It cannot be said, however, that his services are worth what they cost. As for the Duke of Albany, the remaining Prince, he has shown some little talent as a phrasemaker in the few public addresses which he has made, and he is known to possess amiable qualities of mind. Aside from providing the colonies of the Dominion with a semblance of personal government, he would have had no special qualifications for the Viceroyalty. He has had no political training, and no administrative experience. He would have had everything to

This problem of turning Royalty to some account in the practical administration of an Empire is not one that can be easily solved. A French satirist tells a grim story about three strolling kings, who happened to meet in a country tavern, fand when they had dined like jolly good fellows could not raise enough money among them to pay the score. Princes nowadays have comfortable incomes and are never forced to pawn the family diamonds. They not only pay for their dinners, but have thousands to spare to wager on the Derby. But occupation they have none. They are hopelessly bored by continuous loafing. They are reduced to such straits that they importune Premiers for offices in order to make themselves of some use in the world.

TAKE AWAY THE STEPS. The panie and slaughter on the Bridge revealed two things with startling clearness,first, that the stairways were dangerous and were a blunder, and second, that the police force on duty was inadequate in experience, physique and numbers. It did not require any engineering skill to perceive these defects. Yet Superintendent Martin goes before the inquest on the panic and says that he considers his police force in every way adequate, that it not only preferable to an inclined plane, but that the particular kind of steps on the Bridge are the best and safest possible. In other words, he thinks the panic was due entirely to the stupidity of the crowd in falling down these "safe" steps, and that if another crowd allows itself to get into another panic there is

people. The public does not agree with Mr. Martin, and if these observations are the fruit of his

nothing to do but let them kill a dozen more

panie might not have occurred, and he also confesses that an inclined plane without steps is practicable. It is absurd to say that an incline will be more dangerous in winter than these six flights of steps. There are many streets in this city which are steeper than this straightened footway would be, and most people would prefer to take their chances upon them on an icy day than on six successive stair-

ways. The Bridge authorities will make a serious mistake if they allow themselves to take Mr. Martin's view of this matter. Public sentiment, revealed in many ways, and especially by floods of letters to THE TRIBUNE and other city papers, demands the obliteration of the steps. The people have a right to be heard on this point. They, and not Mr. Martin, have paid for the Bridge. It is their highway and they have a right to insist upon its being made passable. We repeat what we said at the time of the accident. The best thing to do now is to shut up the Bridge to pedestrians and reconstruct the footway without steps. Then if Mr. Martin refuses to profit by experience, remove him and put in his place a man who, if he be not endowed with foresight, shall at least be capable of hindsight.

LET-ALONE GOVERNMENT.

"Let us alone," say the Bridge trustees, public ceases to crowd the Bridge. At present each passenger, living or dead, pays a penny." So the management suffers 200 persons a minute to be driven over a flight of steps which it is not possible for more than 100 persons a minute to pass with safety. Death and anguish, maimed and bloody bodies, are the

"Let us alone," say the Irish fugitives who call themselves Americans only that they may with greater safety egg on murders abroad. So misery comes to the Irish people, and the honor of the United States is called in question by the acts of men who seek citizenship only as a shield for crime.

"Let us alone," say Southern bloods, who know no other way of promoting a political idea than to assassinate the persons who oppose it Our state of society is a little incomplete, but we must be trusted to take care of our own "crimes." So the bravest and most worthy are deliberately picked out for slaughter, and, resistance being quelled, a Southern jury cannot agree, and a brilliant victory is recorded for the party of shot-guns.

"Let us alone," say the officials of an unreformed Civil Service. "Any meddling with the "right" of a boss or a faction to fill the offices " will only cripple the party." So the faithful servants of a boss hope to make conventions to order hereafter, as heretofore, and thus to perpetuate the rule of their bosses, the subjugation of the people, and their own salaries.

There was just one grain of truth in the saying. "the best government is that which governs least." It is true that the best people need the least governing. And, as a rule, the best people contrive to get for themselves the best government. When men behave themselves justly and honorably toward all, there is no need of law. But the people who will not care for the rights of others without restraint need to be restrained. It is not the function of our Government to do nothing in an able-bodied manner. Neither is it the function of our Government to let the mob do as it pleases, nor to invest any monopolist, or faction, or favored class, with power to disregard the rights of the public. If the majority anywhere is indifferent or regardless, it must be restrained, and not less must any set of men who fancy that they have peculiar privileges.

The pith of the matter is that the rights of all must be protected in this country. The people who care nothing for the rights of others, be they many or few, be they rich and powerful or poor and helpless, must be restrained and taught that justice is

law for them and for everybody. Our Government is not one of noses, but of thoughts. In the end it is shaped and directed, not by mere count of persons, but by the weighing of ideas. Public opinion settles everything sooner or later, and the few with right on their side are pretty sure to get the upper hand. Let any man do a wrong and America will not be content until it has found a way to right the wrong. It would be well, therefore, for the unreformed officials to remember that they are servants of the public, and not of any boss or faction. It would be well for the railroads to set themselves right before it becomes necessary to set them right by legislation. It would be well for Southern bullies to remember in time that this country is as free for others as it is for them. It would be well for Irish malcontents to remember that they have no business to live here unless they mean to obey American laws and to be loyal American citizens. It would be well for the Bridge trustees to refuse a few pennies, if necessary, in order to make another crush and slaughter practically impossible. In a free country it is always better to obey the laws before public opinion is waked up to enact them.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH HIM? The whole State of Massachusetts is agitated with the absorbing question, Will Butler run again next fall, and if he does can he be beaten? If he does reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for reelection and is renominated, it is evident that the State will see the liveliest campaign in its history. The Governor's remarkable course has naturally aroused a great commotion. He has devoted all his energies since coming into office to a persistent and unscrupulous assault upon the good name of the State. Whatever was respectable and honored he has attacked, and he has shown no squeamishness in the choice of his weapons. The result is that he has succeeded in uniting the respectable voters of all parties solidly against him. He has made it a matter of State pride for every loyal son of Massachusetts to denounce his course. If he goes before the people for reelection it will be as the candidate of the ignorant and disreputable, and the only question will be whether those classes or the intelligent and respectable people are numerically in the majority.

A Republican leader in the State says that Harvard's refusal to give the Governor a degree instead of injuring the Republicans will help them, for it has set the keynote of the next campaign. The issue will be on the perpetuation of Butlerism or the return to dignified and respectable administration. Butler has certainly not succeeded in developing any other issue. His Tewksbury inquiry is confessed on all hands to be a failure, and there are unmistakable indications that before the defence is closed public sentiment will censure the Governor for his course in the whole business. A Bostonian said a day or two ago that the boy's definition of chemistry applied perfectly to Butlerism as displayed in the Governor's administration: "A big light,

what it amounts to, and the only question is whether the majority of the voters of Massachusetts like that sort of thing well enough to choose another year of it. At this distance the chances appear to be against its continuation.

WHAT IT IS HERE FOR.

Louisville Courier-Journal inquires : "What is the Democratic party here for, except to reform the tariff ?"

Well, we can think of half a dozen things that it is here for that have nothing whatever to do with the tariff.

It is here to give the Republican party some-

thing to defeat every four years. It is here to excite envy in the breast of every American humorist as it discourses of Cen-trali-za-tion, as if it were really mentioning some-

It is here to give a striking illustration of inane unfairness and cowardice by sneering "fraud" at an electoral commission which it helped to form and by whose decision it agreed to abide.

It is here to show how long a party that is clean out of principles and whose record cannot be safely handled without first being deodorized, can keep above ground simply by force of momentum.

It is here to determine whether, being hopelessly divided against itself on the free trade issue, it can be glued together in 1884 by a

platform committee. It is here as the most notable political shock ing example known to our history.

It is here to sit up nights, supplicating the smiling people to make a change for the sake of change.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Henry Schliemann has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. The late Sir George Jessel's will disposes of personal property worth more than \$1,125,000.

The late Hon. Thomas Allen, of Missouri, be queathed \$500 to the Bennington Battle Monument "Is that so, Doctor ?" asked Governor Butler of

ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts, at the famous inquest the other day. "Are you addressing me, sir t" returned Mr. Rice, with dignity; "I am not accustomed to being called Doctor." The widow subsided. A movement is afoot among the bankers of Mis-

souri to present to Governor Crittenden a handsome gold watch and chain, appropriately inscribed. in recognition of his efforts to protect banks, money earriers, and property generally from the attacks of

When Miss Wixon-"Emma Nevada"-made her debut in Paris in the "The Pearl of Brazil," that Zandt, occupied a prominent box. At the close of one of Miss Wixom's most brilliant passages, when the audience was hushed with admiration, a single "Hurrah," in a clear soprano voice, but with an un-mistakable Yankee accent, rang through the house. Every eye was instantly turned to where Miss Van Zandt sat, her face glowing with mingled embarrasment and enthusiasm, and then for five minutes the house rang with a storm of "Bravo! Van Zandt! Bravo! Nevada!"

A stern reformer is the Prince of Montenegro. ome time ago he closed all the cafes and drinking shops in his dominion, regarding them as schools of effeminacy, extravagance and corruption. Then he abolished all titles, so that while formerly every other man in Montenegro was an "Excellency, now even the Ministers have to be content with plain "Mr." And now the Prince has issued an interdet against all "laxurious wearing apparel," including cravats, gloves, walking-sticks, parasols and umbrellas. And no one dares complain, because the Prince himself lives up to the strictest letter of his laws.

At Holwood, near Bromley, England, stands a venerable oak tree with a buge, guarled root projecting on one side into the shape of a rude settee It was while seated upon that root that William Pitt and William Wilberforce held together that memorable conversation as a result of which the latter, on May 12, 1789, brought the question of the abolition of the slave trade before the House of Commons in what Burke termed "a manner the most masterly, impressive, and eloquent." The tree is still known as "Wilberforce's Oak," and is carefully guarded from injury.

Dr. Brown-Sequard was lecturing a few nights ago at the Collége de France on a physiological subject, and in illustration of the facts he was no contrasts of character to effect, no thought to explaining was about to practise vivisection upor an ape, when one of the ladies present uttered a protest against such cruelty and emphasized her words by going for the lecturer with an umbrella. Before Dr. Brown-Sequard could get out of the way she had blacked one of his eyes and knocked the scalpel out of his hand. Then he had her led out of the hall, and the matter was brought before the courts. The outcome of it will probably be a final and authoritative decision upon the legality of ex-perimenting upon living animals in France.

"Just after Jeft. Davis had been captured." says a gentleman reported in The Boston Traveller. I cailed over at the White House to see President Lincoln. I was ushered in, and asked him: 'Well, Mr. President, what are you going to do with Jeff. Davis?' Lincoln looked at me for a moment and then said in his peculiarly humorous way: 'That reminds me of a story. A boy 'way out West caught a coon and tamed it to a considerable extent, but the animal created such mischief about the house that his mother ordered him to take i away and not to come home until he could return without his pet. The boy went down town with the coon, secured with a strong piece of twine, and in about an hour he was found sitting on the edge of the curbstone, holding the coon with jone hand and crying as though his heart would break. A and crying as though his heart wonth oreas. A big-hearted gentleman who was passing, stopped and kindly inquired: "Say, little boy what is the matter?" The boy whed a tear from his eye with his sleeve, and in an injured tone howled: "Matter! Ask me what's the matter! You see that coen there? Well, I don't know what to do, with the darn thing. I can't sell it, I can't kill it, and ma won't let me take it home.""

Washington, June 5.-General and Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Charles Rogers, of New-York arrived here to-day.

DUBLIN, June 5 .- Official information has been received at Gastein that the Emperor William will will remain three weeks, and during his stay will receive a visit from the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. arrive there in the later part of July. His Majesty

GENERAL NOTES.

Another electric railway is building in Gernany. It will comect Frankfort-on-the-Main with Offenbach, eight miles away, and the dynames will be driven by steam engines stationed at a village half way between the termini.

When Wong Fat, of San Francisco, heard that Oscar Wilde had cut off his ambrosial locks he favored his friend Loo Fun with a philosophical dissertation upon the career of the esthetic apostle in the United States and finily offered this satisfactory statement of Mr. Wilde's motive in sacrificing his hair: "Me spose him flaid Democists thinkee him clazy as eva an makee him iun toh Piesident."

The St. James's Gasette remarks that the names of Derby winners make a curious list, and that a masquerade representing them in character would, but for the absence of ladies, be as motley and animated a gathering as could be well conceived. Among the wearers of the blue ribbon of the turf have been a hermit, two saints, a Pope, an Ancient Briton, a Red Indian, a Grock, a Tro jan, a gladiator, a Flying Dutchman, an Irishman, an Australian, a sallor, a lapdog, a spaniel, a Cossack, a Swede, an ambassador, a barbacian, a Prussian field-marshal, and a heathes god.

The carriage used by the Duke de Montpensier at the coronalon of the Czar is one of the most ancient and remarkable vehicles now in existence. It is more than one hundred years old and is constructed mainty of glass set in a frame of richly chased silver. It is upholstered in blue velvet, embroidered with the arms of Castlle and Arragon. Beneath the coachman's sent is a musicbox which formerly played as the coach moved, but which is now hopelessly out of order. This unique carriage, which appeared in polic for the last time before the coronatin at King Alphonso's wedding, has been one of the features of every great State feetival at Madrid duirng the last three generations.

The emigration fever is said to be still in-

torado to which a common impulse is arreportion of the fortune-seekers. In secuth American States the Italian emigrarenial climate, an affinity of race and lan they confidently believe, an easy road to the competency with which they hope to return to Italy in a few years whatever change of feeling they may undergo afte their arrival in the New-World, Italian emigrant seldom intend at the outset to abandon their country

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham has long been famous for its fireworks, but the manarer is said to have outdone himself on the evening of the Queen's have outdone himself on the evening of the Queen's birthday. One of the ingenious novelties was a hugd serpent chasing a butterfly, both at last disappearing in a shower of golden fire. The masterplees of the display, however, was a representation of the siege of Gibraltar, 750 feet long by 130 feet high, which is thus described by The Globe: "On one side rises the rock, with all its outlines sharply marked in lines of fire. Stretching away from its foot is the analysis. away from its foot is the sparkling sea, and in the distance lie the Spanish ships, also traced in fire. Tremendous, is the bombardment, and equally terrific the reply of the indomitable garrison, until the Dons are at last silenced and the bands of the British troops strike up a variety of patriotic airs."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Those who have read "The History of Henry Esmond" (and who that cares for the noblest things in literature has not f), will remember the quiet drollery with which he records the painting of his portrait, after the battle of Blenheim. "He was painted by Mr. Jerras, in his red coat, and smiling upon a bombshell which was bursting at the corner of the piece." Of all the masculine attitudes this is the one that is most in favor. We all like to think of ourselves as preserving a graceful equanimity in the hour of danger. No creature, in printed fiction or upon the stage, is so fascinating as the imperturbable hero, who can gaze placidly into the cannon's month and contemplate with unruffled composure the slaughter of all other persons whatsoever. In days long past the happy play-goer often beheld a drama concerning King Charles the Tweifth of Sweden, one seene of which depicted that martial monarch, serene under bombardment, applying snuff to his royal nose, amidst the roar of great guns and the tumbling of masonry-a supreme image of nonchalant valor. In one modification or another this sublime individual is perennial in our theatre. Two nights ago the local public beheld him in Mr. Frechette's "Thunderbolt." Last evening at the Madison Square, he was greeted in Mr. William Young's "Rajah." And of course he was greeted with the homage due to greatness.

As "the Rajah" he has just come back from

India, to be the guardian of a pretty girl in England, and to take care of an estate which is encum-bered with "strikers." It is a grand and awful crisis-for the girl does not want him, at first sight, and the strikers do; and these ardent hinds are very burly and very savage. A great soul, however, rises to a great occasion. If Sir Charles Coldstream could maul a blacksmith, shall a Rojah shrink before a boss mechanic? Little do they appreciate other brilliant American prima donna, Marie Van the tremendous resources of this new Guy Livingstone who think that monosyllables or tobacco smoke will fail him in this emergency. Women, according to Shakespeare, like to be botly woordwhich, doubtless, means that they naturally despise a prudent, selfish lover. But the Rajah has observed that no object so quickly arouses, or so long maintains, the interest of the female heart, as the male angel can who can be blandly indifferent as well as elegantly cool. This Rajah will be gently but ieily courteous, and he will keep aloof-and, all in good time, the pretty ward will nestle in his waistcoat. As to the strikers, they are twelve to one, and hard-fisted; but 'tis well known that even tigers will not spring upon you if you look them straight in the eyes, and furthermore, the odor of a good elgar was always deadly to the lower classes; besides, he knows that the ringleader is a branded convict, and when the attack comes he has only to rend the vestments of this roter, and point to the brand, and a whole mob of furious insurgents will shrink away in shame and contrition. These things, it is scarcely necessary to add, are the things that happen in this new play at the Madison Square Theatre, with Mr. George Clarke for Colderrorm : Miss Lillie Deaves for the fascinated canary. and Mr. Max Freeman for the incendiary ruffian, whom elegant effrontery and India cheroots suppress This old theatrical acquaintance came up in ex-

cellent form. We do not, indeed, remember a time when he has emerged in such exceedingly light marching order. He has no plot to carry-in this instance-no story to tell, no complex aspect of human experience to depict, no mystery to uuravel, tter, no mood of raillery to maintain, no passion to display, no words other than absolute commonplaces to speak, nothing whatever to do but to keep cool (which, perhaps, is rapidly getting to be difficult), smoke cigars and look pretty. Felicitous, thrice felicitous, Mr. William Young, to revive him in this tenuous condition at this particular season of the year! To have woven him into a real play-as John Mildmay, for example, is woven into "Still Waters,"-would have been to tax invention and to address intelligence; and this, with the mercury at 89, would scarcely have been kind. Fortunate Mr. Mallory, likewise, to have thought of Mr. George Clarke for the representative of this unlimbered hero! Fifteen or twenty years ago Mr. George Clarke could act a light-comedy part in a showy and spirited manner, with streaming ringlets, with ribbons fluttering from the shoulders and with rapier poised upon the hip. Those days are gone, Floranthe! But, if you want an actor who can stand gracefully upon the parlor hearth-rug, lean in picturesque curves against the mantel-piece, smoke eigarettes with an air, and strike you with a feather every time, Mr. George Clarke is your artist in this ornamental department. It is the precious fire-screen and decorative ten-pot method, much fostered of late years and now in full bloom, which this gifted performer represents, in his riper years; and, except it were a painted wooden effizy worked with a string, we do not know that anything could be more admirable. Mr. Clarke was plentifully applauded last night

as the Rajah. So was the nice English rural scenes which invested him. So was the lowering pugnacity and formidable wickedness of Mr. Max Freeman, as the chief striker. So was Mr. Phomas Whiffen,-whom people that see humor through a microscope still consider funny. So was Mr. Le Moyne, who is funny, and who, likewise, is a long way the best actor in this theatre. So was Miss Lillie Deaves, a girl who is learning how to act and may in time discover. So was Mr. Klein, for the fat boy, out of Pickwick, and for being ducked in the water; so was Mrs. Whilfen, for that dilution of Mrs. Gamp which is known to the stage as Mrs. Willoughby; so were Messrs. Dayton, Mazzanovich and Lippincott (who were called out) for a beautiful woodland scene. So were numerous bits out of Dickens, and numerous perversions in act and character, and word, of everything that is truly English—for which reason we think this bid play will surely rum—because of its very balness and falsoness. And so, finally, was Mr. Young's piece—in which the water is perfectly limpid, the milk carefully skimmed, and the mixture of the two most artfully effected and with all requisite sweetness. More of this matter it were superfluous to relate. The essential point is recorded when we note that our old friend Coldstream has come back—and come by the way of Charlotte Brontô's novel of "Shirley." There was once an old woman whose home was invaded by a burglar, who first are and drank all he could find in the larder, and then departed with all her valuables. "It ain't the ioss of the things," she subsequently remarked: "what I look at is his nonkeybaylunce." act and may in time discover. So was Mr. Klein,

MUSICAL NOTES.

The promenade on the roof of the Cosmopoli-tan Theatre will be opened on Monday evening.

The celebration of Sir. Arthur Sullivan's birthday on May 13, says Life (London), "was socially scientifically and musically interesting. His dinner for twelve at Queen's Mansions was graced by the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Lord

Chamberlain, the Marquis of Hartington, the Danish Minister, Measrs. Gilbert, Burnand, etc., and thirty more friends came in afterward. After dinner the guests were presented with telephosic receivers in connection with the Savoy Theatre, whither had gone the flower of Mr. D'Oyly Catte's troupe. So pericet was the communication that first the strains of the National Anthem and afterward all the chorus and some of the part sough of 'folanthe' were heard as well in Queen's Manasons as in the theatre; and equally well were heard, too, at the theatre the return messages of thanks from the distinguished guests."